* The legislations in respect of the following Central Universities have been enacted only in Dcember, 2006:—

(i) Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh);

(ii) The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh);

(iii) Tripura University, Agartala (Tripura); and

(iv) Sikkim University, Gangtok (Sikkim).

** Decision has been taken to establish an IIM at Shillong.

**Missing children in the country**

*7. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NHRC report lists nearly 45000 children going missing every year in the country;

(b) whether according to the report, most children are reported missing from the State where the trafficking of children has become a highly profitable business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of missing children go untraced;

(d) if so, the State-wise details to cases of missing children for the last three years;

(e) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the situation; and

(f) the steps taken to protect the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a)The NHRC in collaboration with the UNIFEM and the Institute of social Sciences, New Delhi conducted an Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India (ARTWAC), the report of which was released in August, 2004. As per the report, the number of children reported missing from the

State/Union Territories comes to an average of 44,476 per year based upon the data compiled for the six year period from 1996 to 2001.

(b) The report mentions about a possible link between trafficking and missing children.

(c) As per the report, out of the average 44,476 children per annum reported as missing, an average 11,008 children per annum continued to remain missing or untraced.

(d) As per the national Crime Record Bureau, the State-wise details of cases of missing person below 18 years for the last three years is given in the statement *(See* below).

(e) National Crime Record Bureau has developed Talash system at National level to search/co-ordinate missing/kidnapped persons including children on the basis of monthly report received from States/Union Territories Police.

(f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is in the process of developing a National tracking system for missing children by integrating the existing local websites being operated for this purpose by State Governments and Non Governmental Organizations.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of cases of missing persons below 18 years for the last three years*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 192 | 156 | 53 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 168 | 315 | 169 |
| 5. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 38 | 95 | 19 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman & Diu | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 10. | Delhi | 1715 | 340 | 370 |
| 11. | Goa | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 143 | 91 | 21 |
| 13. | Haryana | 235 | 221 | 156 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 195 | 177 | 206 |
| 15. | Jammu & Kashmir | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 29 | 13 | 0 |
| 18 | Kerala | 208 | 168 | 86 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 179 | 146 | 2 |
| 22. | Manipur | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 26. | Orissa | 462 | 338 | 63 |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 28. | Punjab | 109 | 105 | 85 |
| 29. | Rajashtan | 12 | 11 | 7 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 250 | 204 | 33 |
| 32 | Tripura | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 214 | 179 | 94 |
| 34. | Uttaranchal | 10 | 7 | 20 |
| 35. | West Bengal ' | 579 | 1451 | 2529 |
| | TOTAL : | 4780 | 4037 | 3916 |

**Improvement in power distribution after privatisation**

†*8. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the qualitative improvements that have emerged in the field of power distribution as a result of its privatisation in the country;

(b) whether any proposal is being considered by Government regarding restructuring of power distribution model and to encourage lawful competition amongst existing power companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The distribution of electricity has been privatized in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and in the State of Orissa. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have

†Originai notice of the question was received in Hindi.